K. Yamasaki, the general manager in Manila of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, is careful to explain that this unfavorable balance of trade may partially be attributed to the fact that the needs of Japan have not completely been known in the Philippines. Even with that explanation, the score of two or three to one in favor of Japan remains.

One industry, the fishing industry, the Japanese pretty well dominate because of their better preparedness. Most of the fishing crafts are owned and manned by the Japanese. They make use of modern methods in deep sea fishing in Philippine waters. To shut off the supply of fish, one of the two staple foods of the Filipinos, would be a real hardship, yet dependence on that supply must be placed on the Japanese.

To return to consideration of Davao. More than one-third of the population are pagan Mandayas and Bagobos. The Japanese have taken over the arable lands of these unprogressive peoples and of easily persuaded Filipino owners by devious means, legal or otherwise. Japanese corporations and individual Japanese control 150,000 acres of agricultural land, and many more acres of forest land, which when logged off is valuable for hemp and coconuts. Alarmed by Japanese inroads, the Public Land Law was amended in 1919 in such manner as to prohibit the purchase or lease of public lands by the Japanese.

To give the Japanese due credit, it must be conceded that they were chiefly instrumental in turning a wilderness into

the most important hemp-producing center in the world and in developing untouched natural resources. The pagans were unprepared to harvest the riches of their lands. The attempts to do so by the Moros, the Filipinos, and the Americans were unavailing. It was left for the Japanese to move in and accomplish what the other nationalities were unable to accomplish.